SCoreover, the mercantile marine of the United States, which, in 1861, was second only to that of Great Britain, was almost wholly owned in, the North. It was chiefly in the New England States that the ships were built. The sailors, so far as they were Americans at all, and the greater part of them were Americans, were all Northerners. The owners were nearly all merchants in the Northern Atlantic cities. Hence the government had no difficulty in recruiting the navy to any extent, both in officers and men, from a large class thoroughly familiar with the sea.

The regular army suffered to a very marked extent by the resignation of officers belonging in tin* States which had seceded. The privates ami non-commissioned officers with hardly an exception remained faithful to the flag, and continued loyally to serve the Government.[1] Not a few officers also, belonging in the seceding States, of whom the most distinguished were General Scott and Major (afterwards Major-General) George IL TliomaB, were unable to see their duty from the standpoint from which the majority of their people viewed it. They recognized the United States as their country, and

[1] The neglect of Mr. Buchanan's administration to reply to **General** Twiggs's repeated requests for instructions, and to give to

that officer seasonable orders to concentrate the troops in his Department (Texas), and to proceed at once to the North with all his troops, guns, and supplies, was, In our judgment, in great part at least, the cause of the surrender of his command. It is certainly extremely probable that Twiggs, who, as soon as ho had surrendered, went over to the enemy, did not act towards his government in good faith; but prompt orders might very possibly have rendered the execution of any treasonable design on his part a very difficult matter, and one which he would not have attempted. See 1 W. K., 579-582,